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THIS unrivaled Medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, and is

PURELY VEGETABLE

Containing the Southern Roots and Herbs, which all the Physicians have placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all the diseases caused by Disregard of the Liver and its functions.

SIMMONS' Liver Regulator or Medicine.

Is eminently a Family Medicine, and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and a dollar in the time and doctor's bills.

After more than thirty years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials as its virtues from persons of the highest character and respectability. Do not let physicians convince you of the most

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in

Malarious Fevers, Bowel Complaints, Rheumatism, Jaundice, Nausea,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is the cheapest, Purer and Best Family Medicine in the World.

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KEARNEY'S

FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU!

The only known remedy for

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

And a positive remedy for

Gout, Gravel, Strictures,

Diabetes, Dyspepsia,

Nervous Debility, Dropsy.

Non-retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, inflammation or Ulceration of the

BLADDER & KIDNEYS.

SPERMATORRHEA.

Lemorrhea or Whites, Discharge of the Prostate Gland, Strain in the Bladder.

Colic, Gravel or Rheumatic Discharge and Mucous or Bilious Discharge.

KEARNEY'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

Formerly Called Disease of the

Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical

Swellings,

Existing in Men, Women and Children.

No Matter What the Age.

Prof. Stead says: "One bottle of Kearney's Fluid Extract BUCHU is worth more than all other BUCHU combined."

Price: One Dollar per Bottle, or Six Bottles for Five Dollars.

Depot, 101 Duane St. New York.

A Physician in attendance to answer correspondence and give advice gratis.

Send stamp for Pamphlet, free.

TO THE

Nervous and Debilitated

OF BOTH SEXES.

No Charge for Advice and Consultation.

Dr. J. B. DRYTT, graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, author of several valuable works, can be consulted on all diseases of the Sexual or Urinary Organs, (which he has made an especial study) either in male or female, no matter from what cause originating or of how long standing. A practice of 30 years enables him to treat diseases with success. Cures guaranteed (if possible reasonable). Those at a distance can forward letter describing symptoms and enclosing stamp to prepaid postage.

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Physician and Surgeon, 104 Duane St., N. Y.

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The Insurance Companies and Fire Companies throughout the country recognize the Astral as the best safeguard when kerosene is used. Beware of cheap imitations. For sale at retail by the trade generally, and at wholesale by the proprietors, CHAS. PRATT & CO., 105 Fulton Street, New York.

For the Reader.

May I ask space in your Journal for a

more full discussion of the Convention

Question, than as far as I know, it

has yet received? I regard it as the

question of the hour—the question of

the future of our good old State. It

is an admitted principle of political

science that no people can reach any high

stage of progress, whose institutions are

in unison with their genius and aspira-

tions. All history testifies that the civil

evolution, which have sent society at

different periods, have sprung out of the

efforts of the people to convert their

institutions to their then state of

advancement. In this is to be found the

genius of every revolution. And when the

feeling stage short of open violence in

the effort for reform, the popular mind

becomes sore; it broods sullenly over

wrongs; all sense of attachment to the

State is lost; and the general discontent

finds vent in emigration from the State.

The young and energetic particularly

will not stay where great political evils

exist, the removal of which is hopeless. In

such a country enterprise has no career; in-

dustry itself is unrevived. In such a

condition of things, it is the highest im-

pulse of duty to go away, and seek some

better land.

The recognition of this principle is now

universal. The great problem of political

science, is in our day, to adjust the

institutions to the people. This principle

underlies every written constitution, since

every constitution makes provision for its

own amendment for adjustment, and therefore

to every stage of progress.

Does this principle apply in our case?

To our constitution suited to our people?

Upon this question, the people of North

Carolina have again and again spoken out,

and spoken most emphatically.

To me, it seems that this constitution

was framed, and purposely so, in direct

disregard of the feelings, traditions and

political usages of our people. Nor can it

be wondered at; since the men who took

the lead in the constitution of '68 had come

into the State but a year or two before;

a few of them in the Federal army, most of

them in its wake. The predominant feel-

ing of them was hostility to our people;

the motive of their presence in that body

was personal advantage. Of the labor and

interests of our State not one of them

ever thought for a moment. The mind of

North Carolina was not spoken in that

Convention. A few able men, natives of

the State, were there, but the brand of

disloyalty was upon them—a brand as

fatal to influence then, as treason was to

life during the French Revolution. Upon

this point—that of the conflict of the

present constitution with the past history

and convictions of our people—it is to be

wished there were space to go somewhat

into detail; but in due acknowledgment

of the courtesy which has opened your

columns to me, I must confine myself

within narrow limits. I will content myself

and therefore with presenting some of the

points on this head along with some of the

more prominent points respecting other

parts of the constitution in the briefest

terms. To show the spirit of the respective

constitutions I arrange the points in the

sharpest contrast.

1st. The first point is the tenure and

power of the executive. Our fathers

confided this—the Monarchical fea-

ture of the Government within the narrow-

est limits of the

The Chief Justice of our State has de-

clared that the Executive is above these

tribunals, and that too, when the power

with which the Executive is clothed for

the common good, is referred to the

structure of the liberty of the people.

The doctrine that the Judiciary is ex-

hausted, just at the point when the power

of the Executive is directed against the

State, is a doctrine that the people of

the State, have learned from the

Constitution and is enough of itself to

convince. The purpose of Government is

just at its greatest need.

2nd. The old Constitution secured what

was the prime object of our fathers, to

win a good and cheap Government.

The new Constitution which admits

doctrine like that just mentioned, is

not only not good, but is a positive

curse. To the other most, cheapness the

Government is built up in defiance of

the ordinary register, it has multiplied

offices and salaries beyond all need, and

has made of our people, while our

people have to think of their property in

kind and value, their burdens have

been increased manifold.

3rd. The old Constitution secured an

impartial administration of justice—freedom

from bias, prejudice and all personal

feeling by alteration of judicial circuits.

The new Constitution confides the

judicial power to the hands of the

legislature, and thus multiplies the

influence of the legislature in the

administration of justice. It gives a

good man, giving the fullest scope to his

feelings, passions and prejudices if he be

a bad man. Moreover, if the Judge be

incompetent, it stops the wheels of

justice in one district for a whole

term of eight years. This system has

made the judicial system, in certain

parts of our State, the butt of popular

ridicule and contempt.

4th. The highest of all human rights

are the rights of citizenship. They were

securely guarded by the old Constitution

with jealous care. No man with the

stain of crime upon him, was allowed to

exercise that sacred right.

The new Constitution breaks down all

distinction between man and man upon

this point. It gives the same power

to the State to convict a felon, that it

gives to the State to convict a citizen.

5th. The old Constitution was a

compact between the people and the

State, and it was a compact to

preserve and build up the State. It

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has, in the state of things then author-

itatively pronounced. There is nothing

left to be done.

6th. The old Constitution secured the

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Terms of the Recorder for 1874.

For 1 year, \$2.00.

For 6 months, \$1.00.

Payments always in advance.

Job printing done neatly, cheaply and promptly.

See fourth page for Ad. and interesting reading matter.

The Mail train now comes over the whole length of the N.C.R. on Sundays. Travelers will take notice.

Country has a full supply of Chairs of all kinds, with seating chairs to match.

See advertisement of Sale of land by John L. Harlow, Sheriff of Person County.

See Report by Commissioners of Orange County for the detection of incendiarism.

The occupation of our paper this week by Court proceedings, and Convention meeting, excludes all else. General readers will please excuse.

If you want the best Wool rolls in the State, call at J. M. Blackwelder. He can supply you.

Weather for the past fortnight has been uninterceptingly beautiful.

The Superior Court was adjourned into the second week of the term. Several important cases impossible to notice now for want of space will be referred to next week.

Case of Judge Ward.

This case was argued before the Court last week, and a decision adverse to the plaintiff was given by Judge Kern. An appeal to the Supreme Court was taken. We will publish the opinion next week together with an abstract of the arguments.

Constitutional and Revenue.

At the present term of the Superior Court of Orange, the following prisoners were convicted of the offences charged and sentenced as follows:

Anderson Woods, col. assault on Green Cooper, col. guilty 3 months in county jail.

William Robertson, col. larceny of cloth, guilty 3 years in Penitentiary at hard labor.

Sam Canada, col. larceny of safe key, guilty 3 years in Penitentiary at hard labor.

William Williamson, col. larceny of horse, guilty 15 years in Penitentiary.

Jordan Evans, col. assault on Joe Reese with intent to kill, guilty 1 year of fine of five dollars, and 3 years imprisonment.

Augustus Perkins, white, larceny of books, pleads guilty. Judgment suspended on payment of costs.

The bar of Orange presented an unusual display of legal talent during the term of the Court. Besides our own members of the profession, there were present the Hon. Mr. Marshall of Richmond, Messrs W. N. H. Smith, J. B. Batcher and S. A. Ashe, Raleigh; J. M. McCorkle, Salisbury; Clement of Davis; Kesh, Guilford, York and Moring of Chatham; J. A. Graham of Alamance and Z. P. Dickey of Caswell.

There were also present, Hon. W. A. Graham, and Messrs J. W. Norwood, F. N. Waddell, H. K. Nash, J. W. Graham, F. R. Strayhorn, Thomas Webb, and C. E. Parish, of Hillsboro and Messrs Alexander, Jones Watson, and J. M. Mason, of Chapel Hill, and S. H. Webb, of Hillsboro.

Col A. S. Balford, President of the R. & D. R. R. Co. was present on Thursday.

Convention Meeting.

At a meeting of the citizens of the County of Orange, held in the Court-House in Hillsboro on Tuesday the 3rd inst, Mr. John W. Norwood was called to the chair and John D. Cameron appointed Secretary.

Upon taking the chair, Mr. Norwood said, that seeing a number of eminent gentlemen present from whom false impressions might be expected, he would confine himself to a few brief remarks, and dwell upon only one or two points. And first the importance of using the present opportunity to call a Convention. It was a golden one which might never return. It was our special duty to call it now. He dwelt upon the expense necessary to carry on the State Government under the present constitution. The condition of the people did not enable them to bear this extravagant system and it must of necessity be made more simple and economical. If nothing else were done, the mere abolition of this heavy expense of the township system would justify the calling a Convention. He thought a Convention would be composed of the best men of both parties who would work harmoniously. They were now more nearly in accord on the great subject of State interest than for many years. They might be expected to frame an instrument which, for a long time to come, would settle the true principles of the constitution. Of course no changes would affect the law amendments to the constitution of the U. S. and thought no one could be found who desired to make such change. And it was to be assumed that the work of the Convention would be submitted to the people. But he would detain the meeting no longer.

At the conclusion of Mr. Norwood's remarks, it was moved that a committee of

five be appointed to prepare and submit to the Convention a resolution, expressive of its sentiments.

The chair appointed the following gentlemen: John W. Graham, Dr. F. B. Jones, John H. Marshall, Jonathan Nichols, and John C. Clark. The committee retired, and during their absence the Hon. W. A. Graham was called upon, and addressed the meeting at length, making with great force of argument and illustration the right, duty, and necessity of calling a Convention.

The committee returned, and reported the following resolution and resolutions.

Whereas the Constitution under which we are now living was framed by persons who had not the interests of the people of the State at heart, was badly conceived and is ill adapted to the wants and habits of our people, is burdensome in its requirements and entailing unnecessary expense upon our citizens, is hard to understand, and in some instances, has necessitated legislation by the Legislature in order to make it intelligible.

And whereas the said Constitution provides, that a two-thirds majority of each Branch of the General Assembly may call a Convention of the people to alter and amend the Constitution.

And whereas, the Conservative Democratic party is now known to have a majority of two-thirds in each branch of the incoming Legislature, a party that has gained its present ascendancy in the councils of the State, by its professions of reform and its earnest desire to correct abuses and diminish expenses.

Therefore be it Resolved:

I. That in our opinion, an alteration of our Constitution in many essential particulars is necessary to our happiness, and to secure honest economical administration and regulation of the internal government of the State in its various departments, and just accountability on the part of its officers.

II. That having assembled together to consult for our common good, we do apply to the Legislature for redress of the grievances imposed on us by a Constitution, and upon the adoption of which, many of our best citizens were deprived of their right of suffrage. And we do instruct our Representatives that a Constitution, the makers whereof were prejudiced or ignorant, is not one tamely to be submitted to by the freemen of North Carolina.

III. That the wisdom of our ancestors in declaring that "elections shall be often held" has been exemplified in the tendency of the long-term of four years for Executive officers to render them insensible to the wishes of the electors, and disposed to trample on their rights.

IV. That we cannot appreciate the force of the plea urged for an acquiescence in admitted grievances, or be satisfied by the apprehension born of timidity, but knowing our rights, we dare maintain them, and place our reliance in overcoming difficulties by facing them, and not shutting our eyes upon them.

V. That we disclaim any intention or wish to see the beneficent provisions contained in the present Constitution in regard to the Homestead and the exemption of the property of unfortunate debtors from execution abolished or in any way abridged, but we urge that the estate therein be charged to a fee simple and rendered more secure to those dependent upon the owner thereof for protection.

VI. That we have no desire to deprive the colored people of any right conferred on them by the various amendments of which the laws now give them; and only insist that in the enjoyment of the fruits of our own labor and in the pursuit of happiness, we should be left unmolested.

VII. That we do favor a change in our form of government by a Convention of the people in pursuance of law, rather than Legislative enactment, and insist that the enumeration of rights given to the Legislature be specified in the present constitution, which not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people, and that all powers not delegated, remain with the people.

Mr. John W. Graham supported the resolutions in a few able remarks. He thought our Representatives in the Legislature should be instructed to obtain the needed changes in the constitution by a Convention; if not by that, by the best mode possible. The amendments hitherto regarded as adopted were not yet decided to be valid. The present Constitution had only been regarded as temporary in its character, only one means of getting back in the Union. There might be a difference of opinion among us but we had the right to give expression to our views. Mr. Graham moved that these resolutions be adopted as the sentiments of the meeting, which was carried unanimously. The hour for the reassembling of the Court having arrived, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN W. NORWOOD Chm.

JOHN D. CAMERON Sec.

Case of Thomas Webb, against the Richmond & Danville Co., and North Carolina Railroad Co. and others.

This case came on for hearing at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning. Messrs W. N. H. Smith, J. B. Batcher, and W. A. Ashe appeared for the plaintiff, and Hon. H. H. Marshall of Richmond, Va. and S. A. Ashe Esq. represented the defendants.

The R. & D. R. R. Co. by their Counsel moved to transfer the cause to the U. S. Circuit Court for the Western District of North Carolina, under the Act of Congress of July 27th 1868. The Act was read, and Mr. Marshall in a few clear and able remarks opened the case.

The Hon. W. A. Graham replied, that the Act did not apply to this case, explaining it to apply to cases where citizens of a State lately in hostility to the government might transfer their causes to the Courts of the United States. He contended, that the Act of 1867 superseded that of '66, and that a removal could only be made upon affidavit stating forth the existence of a prejudice which would prevent a fair adjudication of the case.

Judge Marshall rose to explain his position, and contended that the petition was filed under the Act of '66, which did apply here, and which Act was only amended, not repealed by the Act of '67. He insisted that the defendants came within the terms of the Act, and no affidavit was necessary. The Act of '67 was cumulative. Corporations created by the laws of Virginia were

citizens of that State by force of the Act of 1790, and cited authorities on that point.

Mr. Batcher on behalf of the Plaintiff followed, maintaining the same views as Gov. Graham.

Gov. Graham continued, urging that the Courts of the general Government are of limited jurisdiction. They derive their authority from Congress; that corporations, operating in a state other than that state which created them, are subjects of that State. The judgment asked is one declaring the contract between the defendants void. The cause cannot be removed on the part of the defendants. Wherever the cause goes, the whole must go, as there can be no separate judgment as to one. The gravamen of the action is, that the one party was incapable of making the lease, and the other of taking it.

Hon. W. N. H. Smith followed for the Plaintiff, and urged that both parties were interested in a decision by this Court. That the Act of '66 was amended by that of '67, which requires an affidavit of prejudice for the removal of the cause by a non-resident. When two defendants were united as in interest as to present a separate decision, one cannot remove. Ulterior this case of *Harris vs. Lockhart & Wallace*. This case is not separable. It must proceed against both defendants. It is brought by the plaintiff in his behalf and that of others, who contended that the lease was *ultra vires*, and sought to restrain both defendants. There could not be separate suits against them. In a cause now pending before the Supreme Court of North Carolina on similar cause of action, against the R. & D. R. R. Road, the Court required the N. C. R. R. to be made a party before a final decision could be rendered. If the lease was declared void, it affected both parties. The decree must be a unit. If the case goes into the Federal Court on behalf of the R. & D. R. R. and that Court declares the lease void as to the lessor, and this Court declares it valid as to the lessee, which decree would be binding? The case cannot proceed if the N. C. R. R. is not a party. The interests of the defendants are united, and the Court cannot separate them. All parties must be before the Court. If referred to the Federal Court, the N. C. R. R. Co. will not be there. All the defendants must be non residents, otherwise the case cannot be removed. He cited the *Sewing Machine case*, 18 Wallace.

Mr. J. B. Batcher also for plaintiff, contended that the Constitution of the U. S. created the Supreme Court, and the Circuit Court was created by Act of Congress, and has concurrent jurisdiction with the State Courts. This notice cannot be granted without affecting the rights of plaintiff. He read the prayer of the complaint showing that relief is prayed against both corporations. Both companies will be affected by the decree. If it is transferred to the Richmond & Danville R. R. and kept here as to the N. C. R. R. and the Courts differ in their judgments, which is to be obeyed? It will be impossible to make a final adjudication by either Court.

Mr. Ashe, on part of defendants, contended that that Corporations were citizens; 2nd. that affidavit for removal was not necessary; and 3rd. that severance could be made without prejudice. That the Federal Courts did not regard the citizenship of the separate corporations, but of the principal office of the company itself. He read and commented upon the Acts of 1790 and of '66 and '67, and urged that a petition alone was necessary under two former Acts for the removal of the cause, and the Act of '67 was only an addition to and not a repeal of said Acts, and only applied to certain cases. This petition was filed under the Act of '66 and not of '67. Act of '66 allows a citizen of one State, when joined with one of another to remove his cause by petition. Act of '67 denies the right; cited and commented on the *Sewing Machine case*, and urged that that decision was made under the Act of '67 and that the Act of '66 is still in force, *proprio vigore*. As to the severance, he contended that the real parties to the action are entitled to claim it, though joined with non parties—that the joinder in this case is not indispensable for the purposes of the action, or for judgment. That the N. C. R. R. is a mere nominal defendant, and the case can be decided without prejudice to it. The prayer of the petition is that the lease be surrendered at the instance of one of the corporations.

Judge Marshall followed for the defendants—insisted upon the right of removal under the Act of Congress. He contended that the case came under the Act of '66 and not of '67—refers to the laws laid down in 18 Wallace in regard to the *Sewing Machine case*—the jurisdiction of the circuit Court depends on the jurisdiction of Congress. Courts made by Statute, have such jurisdiction only as is conferred by the Statute. The Act of '66 makes it the duty of this Court to transfer the cause; that Act is still in force, except as amended by that of '67. He contended they had a right to come into Court by petition, and not be required to file an affidavit. When it is prayed that a party be enjoined or restrained, he can proceed under the Act of '66. The Act of '67 nowhere touches cases of that kind. The plaintiff does not allege that the N. C. R. R. intend to change gauge, but only the R. & D. R. R. No argument of *separability* can be urged. We rely on the Act of Congress literally as it is written. No decision in the Courts can be found to break its force.

Judge Kern, overruled the motion for removal, stating that the plaintiff had not made a case under the Act of '67, which qualified the Act of '66. Cause was then continued on motion of the defendants,

until the next term of the Court, they paying the costs of this term.

For the Recorder.

Orange County Council, Patrons of Husbandry.

The Council met in the Hall of Hillsboro on the 2nd inst according to adjournment.

As many members of the Council were in attendance upon the Court as Jurors and witnesses it was deemed best to adjourn to some future day. On motion the Council adjourned to meet on the 23rd day of November. The Secretary was instructed in writing to the Masters of Granges not represented, and request them to appoint delegates to the Council. A full attendance is earnestly desired as business of much importance to the order will be transacted.

By order of the Master.

A. W. GRAHAM Secy.

That Same Old Case.

There must be a strong association between reason and politics. The conclusion of last week brought out the typical representatives of the days of 1840 in force. One of our correspondents and our devil brought in two on Saturday, no doubt brought out into day-light by the stirring events of the week.

DEATH OF WILLIAM HUNTINGTON.

We have just learned of the death of this gentleman which took place in Marion Ala. on the 27th of October.

Mr. Huntington was born in Hillsboro on 8th day of Sept. 1792, and was at the time of his death aged 82 years 1 month and 19 days. We will give a more extended notice next week.

LOOK

FOR NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER!

MR. DAVID C. PARKS is now in New York buying for us.

SECOND STOCK

WINTER GOODS

Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Calicoes, &c.

We are looking for ONE HUNDRED Pieces NEW STYLE Winter Calicoes at 10c. for Best Styles.

We are opening to-day a New Stock of Ladies Hats, Bonnets, Plumes and Ribbons.

We have all the New Patterns of Hats, Frames, Velveteens, &c.

C. M. Parks.

DRICK STORE.

SALE OF

Valuable Property.

On Saturday the 21st day of November 1874, at the Court House door in Hillsboro, N. C. I will offer for sale a Tract of Land on the Chapel Hill road, about half a mile south of Hillsboro, known as the

THOMPSON MILL TRACT.

Containing about SEVEN Acres on which there is a Mill in good running order; the Dam and race having been lately repaired and improvements made in the mill; also all fixtures and Machinery lately added to the Mill will be sold, if the amount hereafter named should not be received from sale of Mill. It is a good location for lumber and will yield a good support to an extensive Mill.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash for the sum of \$600 and for the surplus over that sum, made known day of sale may be extended to 12 months.

JOHN W. GRAHAM.

Oct. 31 74. 2d. Trustee.

LOOK TO THE FUTURE

AND

Plant an Orchard.

I WILL furnish to all who want FRUIT TREES, at the lowest prices, the best seedling Peach, Apple, &c. trees by the hundred.

43 DIFFERENT varieties of Budded Apples, need in your orchard to J. H. PARISH, Hillsboro, N. C.

All kinds of grain taken in exchange. Now ad id.

THE SECRET.

Lessee Cole has certainly

learned the SECRET of buying and selling GOODS CHEAP. One great part of the secret is, his expenses are smaller than most any other man; and there are many other reasons he does not want to tell, because "happy is the man that keeps his own counsel."

Men who know, say, go to

COLE'S

to buy GOODS RIGHT.

He gives Special attention to the SHOE TRADE.

prices reduced LOWER than ever. Goods sent to New York the fact to replenish his

S. T. O. C. K.

Goods are low. Come and see after he gets back.

PROOF shipped free of charge. Good BARTER taken at value. You can save money by going to COLE'S.

Oct 31 2d.

Do you drink Tea?

DO YOU GET THE BEST TEA?

WE have choice selections of the NEW CROP OF TEAS

For the season of 1874-75.

IMPERIAL, GUNPOWDER, YOUNG HYSON, HOULONG, SOUCHONG, JAPAN, AND ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEAS.

Prices 50 cts. to \$1.25 for the Finest.

CHAS. D. MYERS & CO.

Nov. 5

7 North Front Street.

SHORT SETTLEMENTS MAKE LONG FRIENDS.

HAVE on my BOOKS since 1864, many open accounts. Under present circumstances, it would be a great help to receive what is due me. I know if you are in debt to me, PLEASE CALL AND SETTLE.

Am receiving

NEW GOODS

Daily, and expect a continuation of the very liberal patronage extended. Now is the time to HELP ONE who has always HELPED those in NEED.

sept. 16 1874.

HENRY N. BROWN.

Williamson, Upchurch & Thomas, 53 Fayetteville Street, RALEIGH, N. C. WHOLESALE

Grocers, Cotton Factors AND General Commission Merchants.

WE are now receiving

200 Bales heavy Cotton Bagging.

50 Bales Gunny Bagging.

2000 Yards Dundee Cotton Bagging.

1200 Bales Cotton Ties.

1000 Pounds Bagging Twine.

And a general Stock of heavy

Groceries.

WE sell Cotton for 50 cents per Bale Commission.

REFER TO

W. F. Strong, Chapel Hill.

J. W. Cheek, Durham.

Sept. 15th 6m.

Oak City Mills, RALEIGH, N. C.

WANTED for these Mills

10,000 Bushels White Corn.

1,000 " Rye.

1,000 " Oats.

WILLIAMSON UPCHURCH & THOMAS, Agents for Oak City Mills.

BUY YOUR DRY GOODS FROM

PETER SMITH,

The Leader of Low Prices,

DRY GOODS.

NO. 156 Main Street, march 11 12m. NORFOLK, Va.

W. BAKER, J. B. NEAL, W. B. SHEPARD,

Baker, Neal & Shepard,

COTTON FACTORS

AND

General Commission Merchants,

NORFOLK, VA.

Agents for PATAPSCO GUANO.

Aug. 26.

INSURE YOUR

LIVES AND PROPERTY!

THE undersigned is Agent for the SECURITY AND ANNUITY

LIFE Insurance Company of New York; also for FULTON of the very BEST FIRE CO. South.

I make a large policy for the benefit of the policy owner to be left behind you. If you have no dependent ones, take a policy for your own benefit in after life when you possibly may need it, instead of throwing yourself on the cold charity of so-called friends.

Insure your Dwellings, Barns, Store Houses, Mills, and all other property against loss by Fire. It may be the product of the labor of your past life, or your all may be invested in it.

When not traveling, he will be found at his office at Hillsboro, N. C., where he will be pleased to hear from all persons wishing insurance on LIFE OR PROPERTY.

J. D. WILSON.

Oct. 28 1874 4m.

Second Arrival

OF

NEW FALL

GOODS.

CONSISTING in part of

125 Pieces New Style Prints, from 8 to 10c.

5,000 yards yard wide Shirting, 8 1/2 to 12 1/2c.

80 Sacks Salt.

10 Hhds. Molasses.

STRIPED AND PLAIN SHAWLS.

Sugars, Coffee, Tanners & Painters &c.

Oil, &c.

All of which will be sold CHEAP.

Will make weekly addition to my Stock during the Fall.

James Webb, Jr.

Oct. 20 1m.

NATIONAL HOTEL,

COR. MAIN AND CHURCH STS., NORFOLK, VA.

HOLT & BRO., Treas.

Board, per day, \$3.50.

Nov. 10 1m.

T. A. WILLIAMS & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

Commission Merchants.

No. 2 and 4 North Main Street, across Roman's Dock, NORFOLK, VA.

Nov. 10 1m.

J. D. CAMERON
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